NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

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## WASHINGTON.

SLOW WORK IN CONGRESS. ROTHING ACCOMPLISHED SATURDAY WITH ANY

The anti-Resumptionists made no progress in the House Saturday, the majority remaining firm and preventing action by dilatory motions. General Ewing's faction now talk of endeavoring to have the Repeal Bill made a special order for the 15th, or of delaying action on the Appropriation Bills until the honest-money minority are tired out. Mr. Buckner presented a Silver Bill on Saturday, and moved its reference to his committee, and the House took it away from him, and referred to the Coinage Committee. A new fraud on the Indians in meat supplies has been discovered. Secretary Sherman urges that the Cabinet estimates this winter be made moderate, so that the Cabinet may share in the credit of economy. The special inquiry which General Marcy and General Ingalls demanded in regard to them personally, has been refused.

THE INFLATIONISTS DESPERATE. A PROJECT ON FOOT TO BLOCK ALL LEGISLATION UNTIL THEY TIRE OUT THE MAJORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- The inflationists made no progress yesterday with their bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption Act. General Ewing and his associates begin to recognize the fact that their bill cannot be passed by the House this session unless they are willing to treat the minority with great liberality, both in regard to opportunities for discussion the offering of amendments. Judge Kelley made a very fair proposition yesterday, if the friends of the Resumption Act were disposed to accept any compromise at all. He suggested that the bill should come up for consideration after the morning hour on Tuesday next, and should be discussed until Thursday, the 15th of November, at which time the previous question should be called, and a vote should take place on the bill, and on all amendments which might be offered in good faith. eral Republicans who have heretofore led in the filibustering, announced their willingness to accept Mr. Willis, of New-York, objected. He said he understood that the bill was "in the nine-hole," where ationsly believed it ought to be. It was, in his opinion, an assault on the National credit, and ought to be kept out of the House. This, of course, put an end to all negotiations, and the filibustering began again. It required only one roll-call to use up

fruitless discussion over the manner in which the bill got fied up in its present position. During the lebate the Speaker made a remark which was esngly opposed to its repeal. He said that The celebrated Civil Rights Bill was very similarly situated in the morning hour in almost every particular. It is true that there is a difference, be ed the fact that the House is substanvided on party lines on the question of reor sustaining the Resumption Act. It is rue, as the recent rolls have shown, that there are numption law, and upon the Republican party falls the duty of defending it. This fact was formally recognized by the Speaker in his remark above

General Ewing and his followers have now the choice of two plans of campaign against the Re The first is to offer the resolution submitted by Judge Kelley yesterday, directing that the bill of the Banking and Currency Committee shall be made a special order on Tuesday next after to day until Nevember 15, discussion and amend ments being in order until that time; and further, to ask the House to suspend the rule: and agree to it. This would require a two thirds vote. The friends of the anti-Resumption Bill are very confident that had such a motion been in order vesterday after Mr. Willi made his objection to any arrangement, they could have carried it. To-morrow they may not be asstrong. Everybody understands that as long as the bill re mains in the morning hour, one-fifth of the members present being sufficient to call the roll, can prevent it from advancing a single step further toward its final passage. All those Representatives, therefore, who believe it to be their duty to stand between the repudiators and the solemn pledge of the Government to resume specie payments in 1879, will vo'e against any arrangement which may be proposed. Whether there will be enough of them to prevent the rules from being suspended or not, is a question that cannot now be answered. It is well known that among the opponents of this bill are some who do not be lieve it to be their duty to adopt such a course as will impede general legislation, but who are willing that the House may have an opportunity to express its sentiments on this subject. Among them is Mr. Eames, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who said in the House yesterday that Judge Kelley's propoaction for general debate was satisfactory to him The understanding yesterday among the supporters of General Ewing's bill in the Committee on Banking and Currency, was that he should introduce the resolution referred to to-morrow, and secure a vote

resolution referred to to-morrow, and secure a vote of the House upon it.

To-day Mr. Buckner, chairman of the committee, Mr. I cates, and some others who are in sympathy with them, express the opinion that it will not be wise for General Ewing to make any further proposition for an arrangement in regard to opportunity for debate and amendment, nor to attempt, by a suspension of the rules, to take the bill out of the morning hour. They advocate the adoption of the second plan open to them, and that is to make the contest in the morning hour, keep the House in session every day, and allow no other business to be transacted until they wear out the patience of the opposition. They are of opinion to-day that they would have votes enough to prevent the consideration of the Army Hill, or of any other measure after the morning hour, until a square vote was obtained upon the bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption Act; and that after a few days thus wasted, the hell to repeal the third section of the Resumption Act; and that after a few days thus wasted, the minority of the House would come to the repealers with a proposition to fix a time when a vote upon their bill should be taken, and that it would be either bill should be taken, and that it would be eithing to accept it. In this opinion Mr. Buckner and his associates are undoubtedly mistaken. A majority of the House will probably give to tieneral Ewing, pepresenting the Committee on Banking and Currency, their support in the morning hour as long as the decems it wise to keep the bill before the House, in its present position; but after the expiration of he deems it wise to seep the bill before the House, he its present position; but after the expiration of fixty minutes each day, and when it will be impossible for any action whatever to be taken upon the anti-Resumption Bill, enough votes will undoubtedly be obtained to proceed to other business.

An informal consultation will be held to-morrow morning, before the session of the House, in which a plan of operations will be determined upon by the inflation: t.

In the House to-morrow, the first business

as some 900 bills have been introduced during the past week, there cannot be any very large number in the desks of members. After the call of States for bills, if there be any time left of the morning hour, it will be devoted to SLOW WORK IN CONCRESS.

THING ACCOMPLISHED SATURDAY WITH ANY
BILL-THE HOUSE IMPATIENT WITH BUCKNER'S
COMMITTEE-DEPARTMENT NEWS.

THE CONTROL OF THE MOTHER PRINCE OF THE BOTT RESOLUTIONS, DEGINDING WITH Mains.

The carti-Resumptionists made no progress
clude all chance of having resolutions offered, by requirements of the mother of the m ing the reading in full of any bills that may be introduced, thus occupying the whole morning hor After that motions to suspend the rules will be in orde and one of the earliest of such motions will be made and one of the carries of such motions will be made and one of the carries of such matter of the bill to repeat the Resumption Act. The proposition will in substance be the same made yesterday by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to make the bill a special order after the morning hour, to continue so from day to day, exception only being made for appropriation bills, until Thursday of next week.

> A SURPRISE TO MR. BUCKNER. THE SILVER BILL UNEXPECTEDLY TAKEN OUT OF

HIS HANDS AND REFERRED TO ANOTHER COM-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- The House has got out of patience with the lack of tact and skill manifested by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and passed a very unusual vote of want of confidence in

the committee during the short session of yesterday.

The committee had on Friday, by a vote of 7 to 4. adopted a bill to provide for the remonetization of silver, and to make silver a legal-tender for all debts, public and private. This bill the chairman was authorized to report to the House whenever an opportunity presented itself. As the committee have, however, used up all the time to which they are entitled, or are likely to be entitled, during the present session, the only opportuity to get the bill before the House will probably be under a suspension of the rules during some Monday's session. In order that members might be acquainted with the provisions of the bill, and better prepared to vote upon r when it shall be brought before the House, Mr. Buckner introduced it yesterday, and asked that it be referred to his committee. Of course the House had no means of knowing officially that this bill was the one upon which the committee had been at work for two or three days, but there were few Representatives present who were not unofficially aware of that fact. It does not happen once in a States commodities amounting in value to \$13,051,798 Congress that when a bill thus prepared and agreed to by a majority of a committee is introduced for reference, that it is taken out of the hands of that committee and intrusted to another; but this is the proposition. General Ewing agreed to this, but just what the House did yesterday with the measure which had been agreed to by the Banking and Currency Committee the evening before. Alexander A. Stephens, chairman of Coinage, Weights and Measures, who was scated quietly in his rolling chair in the area in front of the Speaker's table when Mr. Buckner prasented his measure, immediately suggested that it sided. Messrs. Buckner and Ewing, and other members of the committee, as well as Judge Kelley, protested earnestly against any such disposition of the

he morning hour to-morrow, and ask the House to uspend the rules, and pass it. The friends of the silf express the belief this evening that they will be able to obtain a two-thirds vote in its favor; but here is observable an absence of that unquestioning ordidence in their ability to carry the House with hem which they manifested a week ago. The re-craes of the past four or five days have taught he opponents of specie resumption and the advothe opponents of specie resumption and the advo-cates of the old silver dollar the lesson that they had overrated their strength in the flows, and that it requires something besides a clear majority in that body to carry a measure successfully through it.

PRACTICAL ESTIMATES.

ECRETARY SHERMAN URGING THAT THE BAD PRAC TICE OF FORMER YEARS IN INFLATING ESTIMATES BE DISCONTINUED.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- The report, which has gained some currency within the last week, that Secretary Sherman had been urging upon his associated in the Cabinet the necessity of cutting down their ause of a reduction in the expected revenues, and the consequent danger that there might be a de ficiency, is pronounced by the Secretary himself to be untrue. It is a fact that he has urged upon the several departments of the Government that they shall reduce their estimates as low as possible. He does this in order that the Administration may share with the House of Representatives any credit that may be due for enforcing economy in the public expenditures. It has for many years been customary, especially in some departments, for estimates to be prepared on the theory that Congress would certainly cut them down 25 or 50 per cent, and that it was therefore secessary to make them large in order that they might be sufficient after the reductions should take place. Especially was this true of estimates submitted by the Bureau of Engineers for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and for the construction and repair of fortifications, also of those submitted by some of the Bureaus of the Navy Department. Secretary Sherman desires that the estimates in all these departments shall be made in good faith for the exact amounts which the departments actually need. This will leave a much smaller margin for reductions by the House of Representatives, and will canable the Administration to share with that body any credit which may be due for cutting down

SWINDLING THE INDIANS.

A VERY INGENIOUS IDEA OF THE BEEF CONTRACT-ORS-CATTLE MADE TO DO DOUBLE DUTY ON

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG!

Washington, Nov. 4.—The investigation now in progress into the management of Indian affairs is said to have disclosed a new method invented by beef contractors to swindle the Indians. Three years ago Professor Marsh reported that the Indians at Red Cloud were being cheated in the weights of their meat; the contractors and inspectors simply guessing at the weights of cattle by looking at them instead of driving them upon the scales. Since the investigation which followed Professor Marsh's accusations, a system of weighing has been adopted at all Indian agencies, and it is said to be fair enough, but for the fact that the inspectors at one or two points have allowed themselves; to be hoodwinked by the contractor. A large corral, it is reported, was surrounded by high board fences. In the centre of one side of this, the scales were placed,

the beam extending outside, where the inspector stood and made a record of the weights. A little box was built upon the scales large enough to hold twelve steers. It has been discovered, so it is reported, that the contractors, by driving the same cattle twice on the scales, have secured certificates for the delivery of a much larger amount of beef than was actually furnished. It is reported to-night to have been discovered that the excess of beef paid for over that actually delivered has been millions of pounds.

WORK IN THE NAVY YARDS. SECRETARY THOMPSON'S ARRANGEMENT IN REGARD TO THE HOURS OF LABOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 4.—Secretary Thompson in his recent reply to the House resolution inquiring what action he had taken in regard to the hours of labor in the Navy Yards, after quoting the recent decision of Supreme Court Interpreting the eight-hour law, says labor was resumed in the Navy Yards at the beginning of the present fiscal year, prescribed the rates of wages to be paid to laborers, so as to protect the interest of the Government, and at the same time secure to laborers all the rights given to them by the law, easy all the rights given to them by the law. This was done by leaving it discretionary with the laborers themselves to work either eight or ten hours a day, as they ploased. Their wases were fixed upon the basis of ten hours a day, and they were to be paid accordingly, but if they chose to work only eight hours a day, a corresponding reduction in the wages was mail. The object was to pay each laborer for the work he performed, and to require that none should be paid for work not performed. This rule was deemed necessary to accure the same kind of economy in the public expenditurns which, girly plants practice in their own affairs, for if the price delt. Jay a lawer of eight hours in the Government Navy Yard is the safez as that paid in private ship yards for ten hours, the difference will very materially prejudice the interest of the Government. There has been no difficulty in finding laborers ready and willing to occupy all the positions in the Savy Yards upon these conditions, and scarcely a day passes without others expressing a deare to do so. labor was resumed in the Navy Yards at the beginning

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

LARGE EXPORTS TO CANADA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1877. Canada, has furnished to Edward Young, the Chief of the Europu of Statistics, at Washington, a statement showing the imports from the United States into the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, during the

THE WHEAT CROP OF EUROPE. The Commissioner of Agriculture has returns high indicate that England will have to buy 104,000, 2000 bushels of wheat, this year, owing to disappointment in raising a good crop at home. The English crop was unusually short this year, owing to defective curing. On the continent of Europe there has been a fair general the continent of Europe there has been a fair general crop. The war will limit the exportation from Russia and Turkey, and in Eastern Europe the supply will not greatly exceed the local demand. Fgypt and ladia will nave a larger surplus than usual, and will probably increase their shipments to Europe. The export of wheat from the United States how amounts to 55,000,000 bashels a year, but the Commissioner of Agriculture limits that this country may be able this year to supply the entire British deficiency.

GOING HOME TO THE ELECTIONS.

A great number of representatives from New-York, Penusylvania, New-Jersey and Massachusetts have been excused, and have gone home to vote. Nearly all of them are paired in the inpertant financial ques-tions that are likely to come up during their absence. Mr. Willis, of New-York, left this evening. He is paired with Mr. Goode on the repeal of the Resumption Act, and with Mr. Evans, of Indiana, on the Silver Bill. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt will remain in Washington during the week.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1877. The Diaz Government has informally assented to a reciprocal arrangement for regular military patrois along the border by troops of both countries, anywhere within a specified distance of the common boundary. The receipts of the Patent Office for October, for Govrumont fees, sales of copies, sales of The Official Gazette

147 32 for the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the month just closed were, with two exceptions, greater than those of the same month of any year since the establishment of the bureau.

The nominations of Mr. Hayt, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of Mr. Bell, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, have been considered in the Indian Com-

and all other sources, were \$55,184 03, as against \$53,

of the Interior, have been considered as interior, have been considered back. The incumination of Mr. Hilliard, of Georgia, to be Minister to Bruzil, has also been considered, and it is said will be reported back unfavorably.

The special agents of the Interior Department detailed under the direction of Mr. S. A. Protors, of the Jeneral Land Office, to detect timber tresspassers in the

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Muldrow, of Mississippi, to promote the establish ment of the metric system of coinage in the gold coins of the United States, provides that the gold hereafter coined by the United States contain for each dollar of denominational value one and one-half grammes of pure gold, and shall weigh for each dollar one and two-thirds grammes, the proportion of alloy to the entire weight being thus kept as one to ten.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Depart ment (Mr. Willis, of New-York, chairman) called upon the Secretary of the Navy this morning, and informed him of their purpose to make a thorough investigation of the accounts of the department under the administrathe accounts of the department under the administra-n of Secretary Robeson, and especially into the trans-of funds appropriated for the pay of the Navy into ser channels. Secretary Thompson assured the con-tree that he would cheerfully give them every facility his command to assist the prosecution of their in-

that the whole number of complaints of lost registered letters during the year was 2,289, with a reported aggregate value of \$54,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at \$10,510, accounted for by the recovery of their contents from persons who had stolen them, or through whose carelessness they were lost. The personage of actual losses compared with the total number of letters registered during the year, viz., \$4,348,127, is about one-difficit af one per cent, or one in every 5,000 registered letters, sent through the mail. Many of the losses occurred from unavoidable causes, such as railroad and steamboat accidents, fires, etc.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MACMAHON'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED. PROFFERS OF A COMPROMISE FROM THE BULING FACTION-DE GIRARDIN'S POWERFUL DESCRIP-KEEN INTEREST OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE STRUG-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- I can hardly give you a better otion of the degree of interest in French affairs which pervades the English mind than by saying that the London journals devote a leading article to them every morning and evening. The gravest and the most frivolous people are alike concerned to know what is going to happen; from those who only care to know whether they can safely take a pleasure trip to Paris next month, to those whose prosperity depends on French trade, or those who have to watch over the relations between the two English of a coup d'état, and though I think there is little foundation for it. I must admit that it is strongest among those who know best the ignorance and weakness of the Marshal, the unscrupulous audacity of the adventurers who sufround him, the desperation of the priests, whose tool he is, the fury and blind anger of the whole clique of conspirators who made the 16th May. The situation has, moreover, cleared up a good deal since Monday. The MacMahon party are beginning to realize the full extent of the defeat they have sustained. The Re- hears have found out that their victory is more decisive than they themselves believed, and are rejecting with perhaps too swift contempt the overtures for a compromise that have begun to come from the "Conservative" camp. They have found oet, for example, that at the last election, in February, 1876, the whole number of Republicans at first officially declared elected was only 295; who only after the invalidation of corrupt elections, and by the gradual increase from vacant seats, grew to the historic 363. Now there are at least 320 in this first stage, and there is no doubt that the number will be even more largely increased than it was in 1876. The election under M. Buffet was sufficiently scandalous, but it was purity itself compared with the revelry of fraud and oppression which went on under M. de Fourton. M. Gambetta's rash prediction of 400 may yet be fulfilled. Fulfilled or not, the Republican majority is sufficient. If, however, you compare the totals of Republican and anti-Republican votes throughout the country, with which M. de Fourtou's subordinates worked. The returns are not quite complete, but they show an increase of more than 600,000 votes in the whole, and the whole of this increase goes to the anti-Re-4,273,000; the Opposition, 3,571,000; Republican majority, 702,000. The Republicans are in the ascendant, moreover, in fifty-six departments out of eighty-eight. What the elericals think of the situation appears from a dispatch to The Times, dated Rome, October 17, stopped on the road by the

pinion sets directly against the Marshal. The Macdahon newspapers are already noting with surprise that what they call the most " violent " counsel come, not from the extreme Left, but from the Left Centre. The plainest speech of all is heard from no less a personage than M. Emile de Girardia. I don't know that he can be called Left Centre. I don't know what he can be called definitely, except this: an uncompromising Republican, and beyond dispute the first journalist in France. He has in a very high degree that quick and sure perception of public feeling which, whether he means to go with it or resist it, is one of the most essential gifts of a man who has to direct a great journal, which Mr. Delane, for instance, had in a preëminent degre M. de Girardin is the editor, or director and manager, at this moment, of two papers: La France which he has raised since he took it from an incon aderable position to a circulation of 100,000 copies and the Petit Journal, which, under his guidance as seen its sale of a quarter of a million increase to 600,000. I need not comment on the significance of

Well, M. de Girardin now says that when M. Gambetta stated his famous dilemma se soumettre ou se demettre, he was under an illusion; that the alternative thus offered to the Marshal will not bear examination; that the sole choice now left him is this: To resign or to proclaim himself dictator-dictator with M. Paul Cassagnac, Hippolyte de Villemessant, Bucheron, called St. Genest, and sundry other anti-Republican journalists for ministers.

such figures as these. They indicate in some

neasure the authority with which M. de Girardin

Republican journalists for ministers.

"But how many hours would such a dictatorship, which would excite nothing but shrugs of the shoulder and bursts of laughter, endure?

"And since it would have no chance of life, respect for the character of Marshal MacMahon forbids us to do that absurd dictatorship the honor of reckoning it in the number of possibilities.

"There remains then to the President of the Republic but a single door by which to escape from the situation which he has himself made continually more difficult; that door is the same which M. Thiers left open when he gave in his resignation, on the 24th of May, 1873, when he honorably and gloriously resigned on the very evening of the day on which the National Assembly gave a majority of sixteen to that Broglis-Ernoul manouvre, which was the poisoned spring and source of all the perplexities against which France is now struggling."

If M. Gambetta deserved a prosecution for saying.

If M. Gambetta deserved a prosecution for saying, at a private dinner, that the Marshal must either submit to the voice of the country or resign-if he deserved a second prosecution for repeating the phrase in his electoral manifesto-what must M. de Girardin deserve for proclaiming, in a leading journal, that it is too late to submit, and that nothing is left the Marshal but to retire ? But only, is submission impossible ! If it be so, it is the Marshal who has partly made it so, by declaring that he will not desert the functionaries who have carried out the orders of his Ministers, any more than the Ministers themselves. Suppose he accepted a Republican Ministry : its first act must be to cashier the prefects and their subordinates who have made war on the Republic; its second, to punish them. Such a Min istry must, moreover, demand guarantees from the Marshal that it shall have full liberty of action so long as it is supported by a Parliamentary majority; guarantees against a new 16th May. If he were willing to give them, where could they be found? If he is unwilling, or if none can be found, what Republican Ministry can safely accept office ? How could it be sure of holding it for a day?

Arguments of this sort are difficult to answer. M. de Girardin pursues the discussion at greater length than I have space to follow, and winds up by inviting-with exasperating candor-the organs of the Government to help him solve the problem; in a word, to show what the Marshal can or will do short of resigning or ruling by force. Some of them have answered in advance. M. Paul Cassagnae is openly for force; day after day incites the Marshal to use it. On the very evening when M. de Girardin's article appears, M. Cassagnae declares that retreatthat is, submission to the will of Francewould be a dishonor so base as to leave the Marshal no corner of the world in which to hide his head. M. Gambetta, in the columns of the République Française, of which he is editor, protests

against compromise. What is to come out of such a situation? That Ministers will hold office till November 5, seems settled. They remain to "work" the elections of November 4 for counsellors-general and district-counsellors, on whom depends the Senatorial elections for 1879-their last hope, if it be still a hope. Those lost, the Marshal would be left face to face with a hostile Senate, as well as a hostile Chamber. But it is affirmed by a Conservative ournal, the Constitutionnel, that the Senate is already gone; that the majority of twenty, which agreed Chamber, has vanished; and it professes to know this as the result of personal inquiries among these very Senators. It is probable the Marshal will not believe it, but his friends say that a single adverse vote in the Senate would be sufficient to cover his honor," and justify his resignation. Nothing is so hard to calculate as what the Marshal will do. It has been said before now that against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain. In Marshal MacMahon's case, you must reckon with utter political incapacity and with much besides. A clever writer, whom I take to be M. Edmond Scherer, says:

"If an elderly soldier accepts a political post with the idea that, because certain opinions are held by his female relatives and the family clergymen, therefore those opinions must be right, and ought to be enforced upon a whole nation, then he is liable to make just such mistakes as Marshal MacMahon is committing." It would be difficult to get in a single sentence a

The immediate destiny of France turns on the decision of a man whose political ideas are the joint offspring of the boudoir, the sacristy and the bar-

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CABINET SCHEMES IN FRANCE. A COALITION DESIRED-GAMBETTA UNYIELDING.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1877. According to The Standard's Paris corres ondent, a semi-official note has been sent to the provincial papers. It reads as follows: "It appears to have been decided at the last Cabinet council that the present Cabinet will remain in office till November 5. ment will find itself in the presence of two extremwith the support of the Senate, the other of complete con ession, bringing into office a Ministry composed ex cession, bringing into ones a similarly composed ec-clusively of the Left. The present disposition of the Marshal does not admit of the latter policy. However, the President is willing to see if it be not possible to arrive at some kind of transaction by which the Left of the Chamber of Deputies and the Right Contro of the Senate may be represented in the Cabinet, thereby establishing harmony between the two Houses."

Pages Saturday, Nov. 3, 1877. Panis, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1877.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER TO HEAD A NEW MINISTRY. A dispatch to Renter's Telegram Company, from Pari

Count de Vogué, now French Ambassador to Austria, as

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN SPAIN. Madaid, Nov. 4, 1877.

The Cronista announces that a judicial inestigation into the recent Republican attempt to fomen tistarbances, has resulted in the arrest of twelve Repub-Heans and the seizure of some compromising papers.

MUTINEERS IN PRISON.

PANAMA, C t. 25 .-- The American ship Louisinna, which sailed from this port a few days since, left eight men of the crew confined in prison for mutinous conduct. They have been detained by the Consul, as there was no American ship going home by which they could have been sent for trial.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

THE IN SEVERAL PARTS OF NEW-ENGLAND,

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4 .- A shock of earthmake was fett this morning in Northern New-Hamp-hire, Vermont and Western Massachusetts. At Lebam, N. H., buildings were sensible shaken, and bells were rung, the shock fasting forty seconds. At Mont-peller, Vt., people were rudely awakened by several suc ressive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes. At North ampton, Mass., glass was broken in houses, furniture was shaken up, and people were awakened.

was shaken up, and people were awarened.

Harroup, Conn., Nov. 4.—A slight earthquake was
observed in Hartford and the adjoing town of Windsor,
at 1:56 this (sanday) morning. The vibration lasted several seconds. The waves apparently moved with the par-TELD, Mass., Nov. 4 .- A slight shock of earth-

o was felt here at 2 o'clock this morning. THE SHOCK IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK. GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- An earthmake shock was felt at this place, Lake George, and chuylerville, at 2 o'clock this morning. There was a and rumbling noise, followed by a shaking of buildings

and breaking of crockery.

URICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this city about two o'clock this morning, Shocks were also felt all along the Central and Utica and Black River Railroads.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 4 .- A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 20 clock this morning, creating considerable excitement. Reports from Port Henry, Ausable Forks, and Plattsburgh say it was severe-

y felt at those places.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—A heavy carthquake shock was felt at Ogdensburg at 2 o'clock Sun day morn ing, passing from west to east, lasting over a minute. The shock was also felt at Cape Vincent, where windows, lishes, etc., were visibly shaken.

MONTREAL, P. Q., Nov. 4 .- Two very heavy shocks of earthquake were experienced here at 2 o'clock this morning. Violent shocks were also felt simulta-neously at Oitawa, Cornwall and other places. AUDERN, N. Y. Nov. 4.—A slight trembling earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Fort Hill, in this city, about 2

St. Johns, Que., Nov. 4 .- Pive minutes to 2 o'clock this morning several shocks of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds, were feit here. They commenced with a low rumbling sound, and ended with a heavy jar, shaking buildings, upsetting furniture, etc. The course of the shocks appeared to be from west to east.

HOG CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohlo, Nov. 4 .- The Enquirer nes reports from a large number of places in no, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky, which ndicate that there has been a very general prevalence of log cholera in those States. The disease in some local-tos has been a require secure, causing farmers a heavy sas, but most reports state that it is now rapidly dying

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Yale Football cam beat the Tuft's College team, yesterday. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—An iron steamer has ust been landed here, to go into one of the coasting lines run-ing out of New York City, south. NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 4.-Ex-Senator L. F. S. Fos-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—In the Municipal leart, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District Attorney barwin, two indictments against Geo. M. Pinney, for forgery, eere dismissed.

Were dismissed.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The Boston and Albany Railroad has imposed a charge of 1% cents per bushel of grain
handled at the elevator, if loaded into a sailing vessel. The
elevator service is free if the grain goes by steamer.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—About one-third more
cannal boats are passing this city now than did last year at this
time. Freights pay the boatmen, and there is general saitsfaction on the canal. The result is due to low toils and a large
baryout.

harvest.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Circuit Court, which recently closed its session at Mariboro, Prince George County, Md., passed an order rescinding the order of June last, which directed the sale of the Southern Maryland Railroad, now being constructed; between this city and Point Loosont, Md. This decision sustains the claim of certain stockholders and Colonel Samuel F. Smoot to \$700,000 of the securities of the road under the contract of that gentleman with the company.

ERZERUM IN PERIL

THE HOSTILE ARMIES MEETING.

A RUSSIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT THWARTED. ach other at Deve-Boyun, a mountain crest near Erzerum. A Russian force which was advancing from Olti to make a flank movement in the neighborhood of Erzerum has retreated owing to a snow storm. In Bulgaria, the Russians are operating actively on the road belast June to vote the dissolution of the tween Plevna and Orchanic. They have up defences to resist an attack from the direction of the latter town, and are also approaching nearer to the rear of the Turkish position at Plevna. The Turks propose trying to recap-

THE ADVANCE ON ERZERUM. THE RUSSIANS WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF THE AR-MENIAN CAPITAL-THE TURKS FORCED BACK ON

A Russian official dispatch, dated Vezinkoi, last Thursday, says: "After an almost unresisted occupation of Koprikoi on the 28th ult., when Ghazi Mukhtar and Ismail Pasha's rear guard hastily retreated to Hassan Kaleh, our cavalry continued the pursuit, and two hours after midnight attacked the enemy's bivonac. After a short skirmish we entered the bivouse, cut down a hundred men and compelled the others to take flight. The pursuit was continued six versts [3.4 miles], when it was discontinued, because of the extreme fatigue of both men and horses. At 5 o'clock in the morning our cavalry occupied Hassan Kaleh. Meantime other cavalry arrived near Kurndjuk, eighteen versts [11.5 miles] from Erzerum. Generals Heymann and Tergukassofi's columns are concentrated near Deve Boyun,

THE MARCH TO ERZERUM.

where the enemy are encamped.



Army has made from the vicinity of Kars (see map that of Erzerum, may be understood by reference to the above map. After the battle before Kars on the 15th ult., Mukhtar Pasha left about 10,000 soldiers in that city and marched hastly toward Erzerum (see map) with the view of preventing the advance of the Russians on that city, and of forming THE EARTH JARRED, BUILDINGS SHAKEN AND BELLS battle before Kars, followed Mukhtar with a strong army, troops of Ismail Pasha, while those under General 28th nlt, the two armies were close to each other near Koprukoi (see map), but Mukhtar did not hazard an engagement. He halted at Hassan-Kale (see map), the "city of the plain," eighteen miles from Erzerum, but being attacked by the Russian advance guard he retired to Deve-Royun. This position (not on the map) is a mountain crest which has been fortified under the direction of General Kohlmann, a Hungarian, who is Mukhtur's Chief-of-Staff. The defences are strong, but should be manned by 25,000 men, walle Mukhtar has only about 15,000 at his disposal, According to a Russian telegram, the forces of Generals Heymann and Tergukassoff are now near Deve-Boyun. Should Mukhtar retreat again he will have to retire to Erzerum. According to a military authority Erzerum is not a very formidable fortress, but, under the able direction of General Kohl-mann, the enciente has been repaired, the parapets considerably strengthened, magazines placed under the ramparts, detached forts fully provisioned, arrangements made to insure an adequate supply of water and more than 100 Krupp guns, varying from fifteen to twenty centimetres in calibre, mounted on the walls. The city, however, is very unhealthy, typhus fever having been rife all the Summer; and, moreover, it is very inac-equately provisioned as far as the civilian element is concerned, all stores having been seized by the Government for the use of the troops. The line on the map from Kars to Eczerum indicates the main road between these places.

> THE OPERATIONS AROUND PLEVNA. RUSSIAN SUCCESSES NEAR ORCHANIE - CHEFKET PASHA RETREATING.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 1877.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, November 2, says: "General Kanzell announces the capture of Dac-

Tetewen, northeast of Orchanie, where there were seven large and thirty small fortified positions. The Turks left upward of 100 dead on the field. Our ess was insignificant. We seized a large quantity of provisions, tools for intrenchments, cartridges, and a herd of cattle.

"Yesterday the Grand Duke Nicholas inspected the positions we have occupied at Gorny-Dubnik, from which the Turks, on the approach of the Russians on the 31st ult., withdrew during the night to Pleyna. Thus this important point has passed into our hands without fighting. The same day we advanced from Dubnik two versts (1.26 miles) nearer to Plevna. We are also intrenching in new posttions toward Orchanie. Our infantry occupied Lukowitza and the cavalry made a further advance. "Chefket Pasha is retiring without fighting towards

Orchanie.3 A REPORT FROM TURKISH SOURCES. A telegram of the same date as the above from Sophia, evidently based on Turkish reports, gives

the news as follows: "Fighting continues on the Orchanie and Pleyna road. Chefket Pasha occupies a position commanding the junction of the Orchanic and Plevna and the Orchanie and Lovatz roads. The Russian advance has been repulsed with heavy loss. Reinforcements are arriving rapidly. An attempt to retake Telische will be made immediately."

ENGLAND NOT TRYING TO MEDIATE.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1877. The Daily Telegraph prints a semi-official contradiction of The Times's Berlin dispatch, which state ! that Fingland is sounding the Powers as to the practicability of future mediation on the basis of the programme of the late Constantinople Conference.